



J. G. AUNER,  
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,  
333 *Market St.*  
4 doors below Ninth St.  
PHILADELPHIA.

~~10976~~ 52247



Class

10a

No 117

vol 5



John Carson

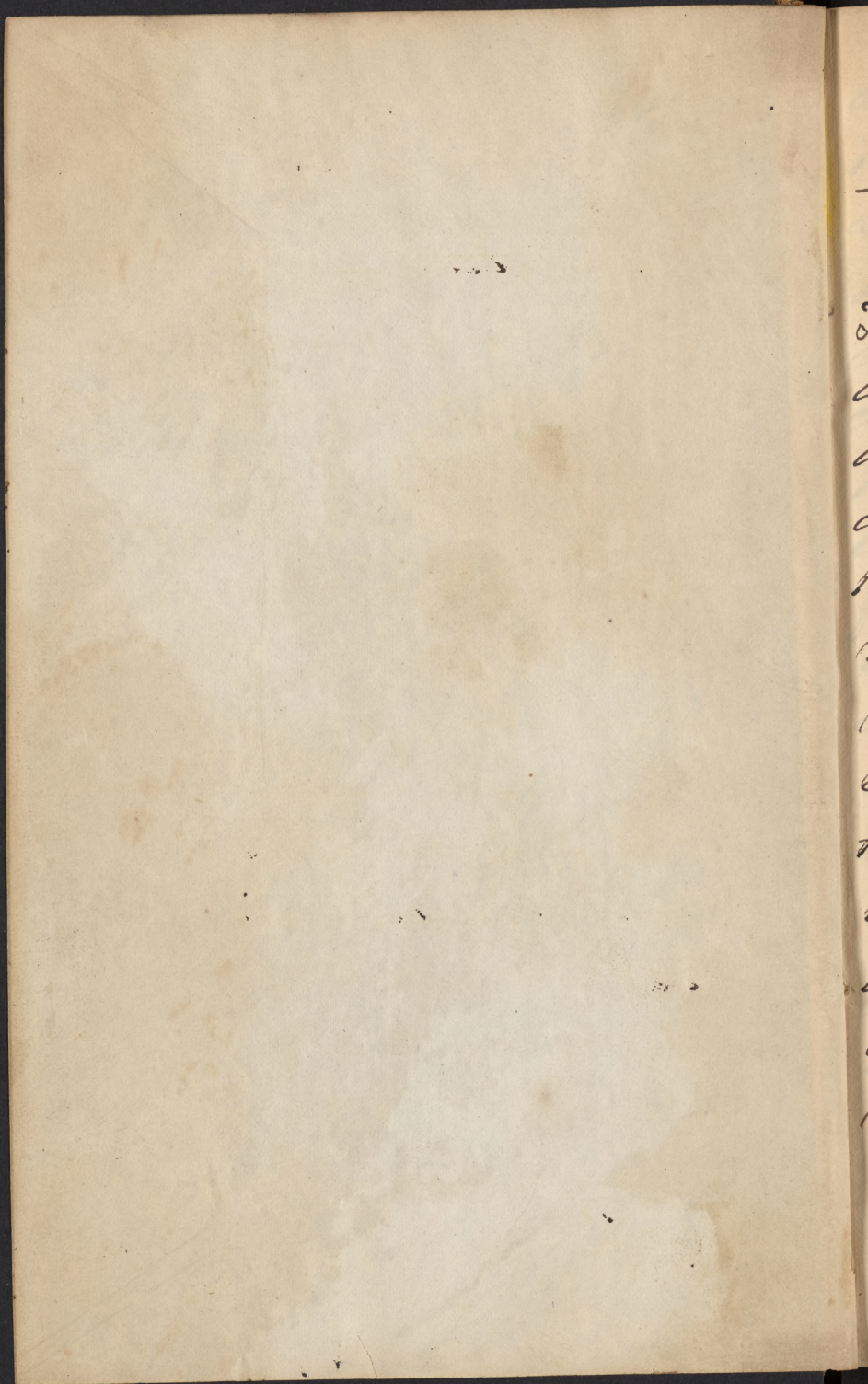
Ermetics -

There are substances which  
are capable of producing com-  
plications in certain cases - &  
the ordinary result is  
the healthy state of the system  
restored.

Wood

Ermetics however is pro-  
duced by a substance which  
is capable of producing a large  
quantity of emetics in a  
short time. Under irritating  
conditions, warm water, or in  
certain conditions of the  
system, such substances as  
are capable of producing a  
large quantity of emetics which  
is capable of producing a large  
quantity of emetics in a  
short time.







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Medicines which acts  
upon the functions—

Emetics—

These are substances which—  
are capable of producing vom-  
iting, in certain doses— &  
as an ordinary result in-  
the healthy state of the sto-  
mach.

Vomiting however is produ-  
ced by other causes beside-  
the action of emetics— as for  
instance emetic irritating-  
injection, warm water, even in-  
irritable conditions of the sto-  
mach such substances as are  
ordinarily mild—perhaps cold-  
water. — substances which have  
a disagreeable or in a taste.





Conclusions

There are no rotations in the  
are capable of producing some  
thing in certain cases -  
an are action may result in  
the healthy state of the  
muscles.  
In certain diseases in which  
one of other causes occurs -  
the action of rotation - as for  
instance in the case of  
infected bones, even in  
certain conditions of the  
muscles and rotations as well  
rotation of the body as a whole  
in the case of the  
in the case of the



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And even mental impressions with  
the associations will produce  
an emetic effect. —

The phenomena exhibited  
during the operation of an-  
emetic are the following —

In 10 or <sup>15</sup> minutes nausea  
comes on with paleness of the  
face & a cool moist skin,  
a feeble, frequent, & sometimes  
an irregular pulse — which  
symptoms increase until  
vomiting ~~commences~~ <sup>takes place</sup>. During  
the operation of vomiting, the  
face is flushed, the head ex-  
posed as evinced by the  
sense of fulness in the tem-  
ples — the pulse becomes full  
and slow. After vomiting —  
the skin is moist, the pulse

Is the stomach active or passive in the -  
act of vomiting? —

What muscles are accessory to the -  
act? —

What organ is necessary to establish  
a simultaneous action of the sto-  
mach, diaphragm & abdominal mus-  
cles. —

Explain the manner in which emet-  
ics produce their effects —



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soft and feeble, and the patient is disposed to sleep. —

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In the operation of vomiting it is not as has been supposed the diaphragm and abdominal muscles alone which are sufficient to produce the expulsion of the contents of the stomach. The stomach is not a mere passive agent in the act, it undergoes contraction, the pyloric orifice is closed & the contents are regurgitated. — There is a simultaneous effort made by all these contractile organs. —

In order to produce a simultaneous action of the organs specified, the intervention of the brain is necessary which

What are the proofs that the brain  
is necessary.



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through the medium of the  
nerves - connecting them with  
it effects such a sympathetic -  
movement. —

Emetics then operate or produce  
their impression upon the sto-  
mach which is transmitted -  
to the brain - it is then re-  
transmitted through the ner-  
vous distribution to the sto-  
mach, and diaphragm &  
abdominal muscles - <sup>which</sup> ~~to other~~  
<sup>last</sup> by their pressure aid the con-  
traction of the stomach and  
produce vomiting. —

The proofs that the brain is -  
instrumental in the act are -  
that certain impressions on -  
the brain - as slight blows <sup>swing-</sup> ~~the~~  
~~to~~ will <sup>occasion</sup> ~~produce~~ emesis, -  
and if the connexion between -

During the operation of an emetic -  
the liver is compressed, hence the discharge  
of bile from the gall bladder at the  
end of the operation, while the lungs also  
are compressed & there is a discharge of  
mucous fluid. —



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The stomach and brain be -  
intercepted emetics will not -  
operate - the brain may be -  
rendered insensitible to the  
impression from the stomach -

This mode of operation has -  
an analogy in that of Er -  
gates - which when applied to -  
the nose produce sneezing -

It is only upon the supposition -  
that the brain is the inter -  
mediate organ that we can -  
explain the operation of emet -  
ics when applied to the skin -  
or rectum. —

\*

Emetics are among those out -  
stances which are supposed to -  
vary from the ordinary law of  
losing their effect upon repeti -  
tion, this is the case if they be -

the structure and the  
intercepted function will not  
operate - the brain may be  
rendered incapable of the  
expression from the structure  
This number of operations has  
an analogy in that of the  
house - which when applied to  
the house - becomes a building -  
It is not upon the structure  
that the brain is the center  
located upon that we can  
explain the operations of mind  
in their relation to the brain  
\*  
The brain is a very fine  
structure which is supposed to  
be from the nervous system  
having their effect upon the  
the brain is the cause of the



given in doses sufficient to occa-  
sion nausea but if the sto-  
mach be habituated to them  
use without this result, they may  
be increased in quantity grad-  
ually without operating as emet-  
ics - & very large quantities be-  
taken. — Instances *Castor emet-*  
*is - ipecacuanha &c -*

The susceptibility to the action  
of emetics differs in individ-  
uals - thus some will be vom-  
ited by exceedingly small  
doses - while others require large  
ones - idiosyncrasy -

This susceptibility is greatly mod-  
ified by disease - thus if the  
stomach be irritable a very small  
quantity will operate but  
if activity be concentrated in  
other organs - or the stomach be  
paralyzed, or the brain be in -





?

an insensible state - emetics -  
bile operate with difficulty. —

The therapeutical indications —  
which call for the use of Emetics —  
are —

1- To evacuate the stomach —  
as in the case of crude indigestible substances - oppressing the organ — in colic from the same cause — in simulative opoplexy — lurticaria — Poisons — acid secretions — bilious & acid matters —

2- To produce mechanical pressure upon the liver —  
as in affections of this organ with congestion — checked secretion of bile — a loaded condition of the gall bladder — Jaundice. —

3- Reduction of arterial action. — as in the case of inflammatory affections — there —

an enormous state -  
the objects of the  
which call for the use of  
the

1 - To secure the  
as in the case of  
positive evidence  
the system - the  
some cases - in  
appeal - but  
some instances -

2 - To secure the  
of the system from the  
as in the case of the  
corruption - the  
of the system - the  
of the system - the

3 - Reduction of  
the - as in the case of  
the



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1 in addition to the reductions occasioned by nausea we have that occasioned by the discharge of fluid from the liver, lungs - stomach. —

4 - To produce muscular relaxation by inducing nausea, as Tart Emetic - in rheumatism, in croup - &c. —

5 - To promote the secretions from the skin lungs - & liver - as in Bilious Fever, Jaundice &c.

6 - Powerful <sup>agitator</sup> ~~excitant~~ of the whole system to break up a chain of morbid associations - as before the paroxysm of Intermittent Fever. — Remittent - Scarlet Fever —

7 - Revulsion to the stomach as in Bronchitis & Pulmonary affections - Hysteria - Anæmia - &c.

8 - To purge - where they do not -

When poisonous substances have -  
been taken - (mania a potu. - & -  
here mustard may serve as an il-  
lustration - we should however be -  
cautious for fear of the subsequent -  
reaction.



vomit. — in small doses fre-  
quently repeated — & accompa-  
nied by diluents —

9- To deplete which is accom-  
plished by removing the food  
& promotion of the secretions —

10- To irritate & rouse the stomach  
as in Mania —

In many diseases several of  
these indications are accom-  
plished by emetics at the  
same time. —

The Contra indications are  
where there exists inflamma-  
tion of the stomach or duode-  
num. — determination to the  
brain. — pregnancy — & hernia. —

Emetics are given diffused  
in water — and in divided  
doses — repeated — every 15-20 or  
30 minutes until the effect is —  
produced. —

Annulated.



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If the object be to evacuate the stomach Merely - warm water - or chamomile tea may be plentifully exhibited - if it be required however to produce nausea & retching with a view to the revolutinizing effect, drinks are to be sparingly administered. —

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Excessive vomiting may be relieved - by demulcent drinks - a - spread plaster to the stomach - Laudanum or Morphia - and - an anodyne injection. —

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### Vegetable Emetics —

#### Specacuanha —

Root of the Cephaelis Specacuanha —

A native of Brazil in south America - & other parts. —

Character of root. —

The cortical portion alone active.

White Ipecacuanha -

Striated -

Adulterated -

In small doses - tonic - Diaphoretic  
is - Nauseant & in large doses -  
Expectorant.



The varieties depend upon the -  
color and structure -

They are three <sup>3</sup> red brown & gray -  
all from the same plant & there -  
is no essential difference in -  
them. —

Most common is the brown. —

The powder grayish brown. —

Taste bitter odor nauseous - in -  
some individuals this odor is -  
capable of producing difficulty of -  
breathin<sup>g</sup> oppression & asthma

To water and alcohol it com-  
municates its virtues - (Most com-  
pletely to alcohol. —

Decoction injures its virtues. —

The active ingredient is emetic  
an alkaline principle. —

The astringents are incompatible. —

*Spēciacanthā* is a prompt &  
safe emetic. — It is immedi-

Because thrown off a not-entirely-  
them. —



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ately thrown off from the stomach.  
It is more nauseating than  
Mineral emetics. — but less-  
liable to purge or act upon the  
bowels — than Tartar Emetic.

As it is entirely evacuated it  
cannot produce corrosive or  
poisonous effects —

It is used in cases where the  
sole indication is to evacuate  
the stomach, — where a mild-  
operation alone is desired — as  
in dyspepsia — Hematemesis —  
uterine hemorrhage &c

Used in combination with the  
Mineral emetics where a deci-  
ded impression is desirable,  
& a large quantity is required,  
as it increases their action —  
renders them safer. —

Some individuals so affected —





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h it that they cannot take it.  
Dose as an emetic - 15 to 20 grs  
divided

As a Narcotic - 2 or 3 grs -

As - a Diaphoretic & Expectorant -  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grs -

As an alterant half a grain -  
3 or 4 times daily. -

Root of Ipecacuanha -

used for children -

Dose as an Emetic for an  
adult  $\frac{3}{4}$ . For an infant  $\frac{3}{16}$  -

More commonly used as a dia-  
phoretic & emetic.

— Gillenia —

Indian Physic American -

Ipecacuanha -

Root of the Gillenia trifoliata -

& G. stipularia - Indige -

uous plants -

Found in woods - the second -

*Mentha - water + alcohol.*



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only is found on the other  
side of the Alleghany-Moun-  
tain. —

Character of the root. — —

Which portion used. —

Taste bitter — Powder redish-  
gray. —

Contains no emetic, but bitter-  
extractive. —

It is simply emetic — and —  
in small doses tonic. —

Dose as emetic 20 to 30 gr —

### Sobelia.

Indian tobacco —

An indigenous herbaceous plant,  
the leaves & stems of which are  
employed. —

All parts of it are endowed  
with activity. —

Collected when in flower. #

Presented in the dried state -  
disagreeable odor & bitter acid taste,

It occasions vertigo - dizziness -  
small pulse - coldness of skin -  
tremors - irregular motion &c. -



The Menstrua are water & alcohol. —

Contains an active principle, alkaline in its nature. —  
Sobelinia. —

As an emetic it is powerful. — and its effects are produced with great prostration and sickness at stomach. — It affects the head like nervous sedatives producing narcotic effects. — Resembling tobacco in its mode of affecting the system. —

Poisonous consequences may arise from the narcotism & prostration induced. —

From the violence of its effects it is hardly ever employed as an emetic, but rather with —



The following are the  
abstracts of the  
lectures on  
the diseases of the  
respiratory system  
delivered by  
J. C. Smith, M.D.  
in the year 1844.

As the object of this  
work is to afford a  
concise and practical  
treatise on the  
diseases of the  
respiratory system  
the author has  
endeavored to  
present the facts  
of the disease in  
a clear and  
concise manner  
so that the  
reader may be  
able to understand  
the nature and  
treatment of the  
disease.

Of course the  
author has  
endeavored to  
present the  
facts of the  
disease in a  
clear and  
concise manner  
so that the  
reader may be  
able to understand  
the nature and  
treatment of the  
disease.



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The view to its nauseant ac-  
tion—

Hence its use in asthma in-  
croup &c.—

It may be given in substance  
infusion or Tincture.—

Dose of the powder 5 to 20 grs—Emet-  
Dose of the Tincture ℥i to ℥ij—  
every 2 or three hours in Asth-  
ma.—

### — Euphorbia —

E. Speciosa — & corollata —  
Indigenous plants.—

Root — used —

Character — odor taste.—

Dose — 10 to 15 grs —

The disadvantages are that the  
roots of these plants are acid-  
when fresh, & become inert-  
from age. Hence they cannot —

the river to its mouth -  
 then -  
 the river to live in cotton in -  
 crop to -  
 It may be given in solution -  
 superior or inferior -  
 one of the powder to 10 gr -  
 dose of the mixture - 3i - 4 3/4 -  
 enough for three times in the  
 day.

C. p. 100 -  
 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 -  
 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 - 16 - 17 - 18 - 19 - 20 -  
 21 - 22 - 23 - 24 - 25 - 26 - 27 - 28 - 29 - 30 -  
 31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 - 36 - 37 - 38 - 39 - 40 -  
 41 - 42 - 43 - 44 - 45 - 46 - 47 - 48 - 49 - 50 -  
 51 - 52 - 53 - 54 - 55 - 56 - 57 - 58 - 59 - 60 -  
 61 - 62 - 63 - 64 - 65 - 66 - 67 - 68 - 69 - 70 -  
 71 - 72 - 73 - 74 - 75 - 76 - 77 - 78 - 79 - 80 -  
 81 - 82 - 83 - 84 - 85 - 86 - 87 - 88 - 89 - 90 -  
 91 - 92 - 93 - 94 - 95 - 96 - 97 - 98 - 99 - 100 -



be depended on. —

Sanguinaria —

Blood root — Puccoon —

The root of the Sanguinaria —  
Canadensis an indigenous  
plant. —

The root is short thick, red-  
fleshy — having a narcotic odor  
& a bitter taste.

It contains an active princi-  
ple called Sanguinarina. —

Water and alcohol extract  
its virtues. —

As an emetic it is acrid &  
stimulating, at the same  
time that it is supposed to  
possess narcotic properties.

It has been used in typhoid  
fever, and in Pneumonia —

to experience it. —

Aspirations —

Heart lost — Passion —

The best of the Aspirations —

Can be done in a moment —

Heart. —

The best is what it is, and —

It is the only one that is —

It is the only one that is —

It contains an entire passion —

It is the only one that is —

It is the only one that is —

It is the only one that is —

It is the only one that is —

It is the only one that is —

It is the only one that is —

It is the only one that is —

It is the only one that is —

It is the only one that is —

It is the only one that is —



In order to produce nausea-  
vomiting and to determine  
to the skin. —

Dose of the powder from 10 to 20 grs.  
of the Liniment —  $\frac{3ij}{\text{to } \frac{3j}{\text{ss}}}$  —

Squid —

Emetic in doses of 6 to 8 grs —  
Seldom employed with this  
intention. —

Tobacco —

Seldom employed for this  
purpose, as it creates too  
much nausea, prostration  
&c. — It has too much narcot-  
ic power. — Dose — 6-8 grs —

Mustard —

Used in doses of a teaspoon-  
ful, in cases of poisoning —  
or to empty the stomach of  
acid contents.

the water for the purpose of  
removing and to the  
the water.

boil of the powder for 12 hours  
of the mixture 1/2 lb.

Boil -  
Cautions in case of 1 lb per  
dissolve sulphur in the  
distillation

Tobacco -  
dissolve sulphur in the  
peroxide as it reacts to  
the acid for the purpose  
of. After the acid is added  
is done. - 1 lb - 1 lb -

distillation -  
boil in case of a teaspoon  
of the acid of powder 1/2 lb  
and 1/2 lb the mixture of  
can be used.



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also - to rouse the stomach  
where sedative substances -  
have been taken - as prussic  
acid, camell leaves - &c -

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## Mineral Emetics -

### Tartar Emetic -

I have already treated of it -  
as an Arterial Sedative - I  
shall now speak of it as an  
Emetic.

Its operation is characterized -  
by certainty - energy - and dur-  
ability, hence it is one of the -  
most important of this class -  
of substances.

When taken, a greater length -  
of time elapses before it com-  
mences to operate, than in the  
case of some other articles, but  
it is more powerful, and the -

about to issue the statement  
wherein we state that we  
have been taken in for many  
years, having been -

Minister of Education -

Editor of the

I have already stated of it  
as an editorial statement &  
shall now speak of it as an  
Editorial.

The operation is characterized  
by activity - energy - and  
efficiency. It is one of the  
most important of the class  
of activities.

When taken in greater length  
of time elapses (from 100 to 200)  
Minister of Education, there is the  
case of some other activities, but  
it is more powerful, and the



Nausea is greater, and longer continued. —

It also has a greater effect upon the neighbouring viscera — & the prostration & relaxation are more decided than in others — hence it is used for the purpose of making a decided impression rather than for the mere purpose of unloading the stomach. —

The indications for its employment are — to unload the stomach — to agitate & compress the Liver — spleen & abdominal viscera — & to evacuate the duodenum — as in Bilious Fever.<sup>x</sup>

To produce an irritative revulsive effect upon the stomach, as in Mania. Hysteria. Nervous diseases. —

It is a greater and larger  
country.

It has a greater extent of  
the highest quality of  
the property & the  
are more abundant than in  
other places it is more  
the purpose of making a  
and independent rather than  
the main purpose of  
the district.

The intention for it is  
to be a - to be a  
to be a - to be a  
to be a - to be a  
to be a - to be a  
to be a - to be a

To be a - to be a  
to be a - to be a  
to be a - to be a  
to be a - to be a  
to be a - to be a  
to be a - to be a



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To break up morbid associa-  
tions — as at the commence-  
ment of an attack of Inter-  
mittent Fever. — Escanthenatae

To induce nausea + relaxa-  
tion as in Cramp + Insanities —

It is more apt to act upon the  
bowels than ipsecacantha, +

Dose 2 to 3 grs —

The best plan is to give 1 grain  
in water every 15 or 20 minutes,  
until it operates. —

When combined with Specacu-  
antha the dose is 1 gr Tart ant +  
gr 10 Specac repeated as be-  
fore — In this case the opera-  
tion is modified + rendered  
milder. —

Orin Antim —  $\frac{3i$  — dose — or  $\frac{3j$  —  
repeated — To a child 1 or 2 yrs —  
20 to 40 grs — repeated. —

To break up the ...  
... on at the ...  
... of our ...  
... + ...

To ...  
... on ...

It is ...  
... their ...

... 2 to 3 ...  
The best place is ...

... every 12 or 20 ...  
... it ...

...  
... the ...

...  
... the ...

...  
... - 31 - done - ...  
... - to a ...  
... to ...



Sulphate of zinc —

As an emetic this is characterized by its promptness — and the little nausea which it occasions. — & little effect on system.

Chiefly used as an evacuant of the stomach, where it is requisite to produce it promptly — as in the case of narcotic poisons. —

But it should not be too largely given or frequently repeated, least it occasion irritative action inflammation, &c. —

It is perhaps best to combine it with ipecacuanha. —

Has been recommended in Croup by the German practitioners. — But there are two forms of croup — the spasmodic —

the first of June -  
in an enclosure this is shown -  
a large lot of its fragments -  
and the little leaves which  
it contains, - a little of the  
leaf, but an even one -  
of the structure, which it is -  
separate to produce a fruit -  
of an in the case of the -  
Cotton provision. -

But it should be too -  
large given or fragments -  
repeated, least of recovery -  
but the cotton is a very -  
small -

It is perhaps best to continue  
at the present time. -

Then their leaves are not so  
large of the former period -  
there - but there are two -  
forms of crop - the open one -



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& inflammatory. One will get -  
well with mild remedies - &  
the other which is characterized -  
by the formation of a false  
membrane - requires powerful -  
depletory remedies to arrest -  
this result - hence tartar emetic -  
is best calculated for the in-  
dication. - I never saw a -  
case get well where this had -  
been formed & it requires the  
most energetic measures to  
stay the effusion of <sup>the</sup> lymph which  
forms it. -

Dose as an emetic 10 grs - in -  
cases of Narcotic poisoning &c -

— Sulphate of Copper —

Has the same character as -  
Sulphate of Zinc -  
Uses the same -

Dose 2 to 3 grs - in ordinary cases -  
or 5 to 15 in insensible states of  
the stomach. -

of information, the only get -  
with the other connected -  
the other which is also connected -  
by the formation of a false -  
connection - perhaps formed -  
by the connection to connect -  
the result - there is a connection -  
which is calculated for the in -  
formation, - I never saw a -  
case get well where the the  
then present to the person the  
most important measures to  
stay the operation of the <sup>the</sup> system  
person etc.

have an air - connect to the - in -  
cases of connected persons - off -  
- the objects of the -  
the the same character as -  
the objects of the -  
from the same -  
the objects of the -  
the objects of the -



## Cathartics

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Medicines which produce  
evacuations from the bowels.  
They produce their operation  
in several ways. —

1 — by irritating the mucous  
membrane of the bowels — the  
muscular coat of which is  
brought into sympathetic action  
& the peristaltic <sup>movements</sup> ~~actions~~ are  
increased. It is in this way  
that bile & the natural secre-  
tions & food produces an evac-  
uant effect. —

2-d. by stimulating the exha-  
lent vessels & mucous follicles  
of the intestines & increased  
secretion

3d By a similar stimulant  
action upon the liver and  
perhaps the pancreas. —

Are cathartics restricted to one of  
these modes of operating?

—by the first.



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Some of them may have all these  
modes of operating.—

Cathartics differ as to the parts  
of the alimentary canal on  
which they operate, some more  
particularly affect the upper  
portion, while others act upon  
the lower & some again act  
equally on all parts — as cal-  
omel. — aloe — & gamboge & salts.

This difference has been ascrib-  
ed to the degree of solubility —  
but, aloe is quite as soluble  
as gamboge — & calomel is  
insoluble & should act, in  
accordance with this suppo-  
sition like aloe. — Besides the  
same effect takes place to what  
ever part the substance is  
applied. —

The difference can be explained —





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only by referring to the difference of susceptibility in the different parts. —

The character of the stools — varies according to the mode of producing the effects, or mode of operation possessed by the cathartic, & the part upon which it operates — Thus —

Such as act upon the large-intestines & lower <sup>consistent</sup> portion of the bowels produce ~~solid~~ feculent stools —

Such as increase the peristaltic action of the whole tract, produce liquid stools.

While such as augment the exhalative & secretions occasion watery discharges — hence they are termed Hydrogogues.

not by referring to the office -  
none of the important in the  
different part. -

The character of the state -  
occurs according to the mode  
of producing the effect or mode  
of operation provided to the  
character of the part of the  
which it operates - thus -

such as act upon the large -  
intention of the part of the  
which produces the effect  
state -

such as increase the force -  
the action of the whole  
which produces the effect  
which such an argument the  
calculated description of -  
causing the effect which is  
there they are termed by the  
figures.



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such as operate upon the  
liver produce bilious stools. —

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Violent and irritating cathartics occasion mucous & bloody stools. —

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Cathartics differ as regards their power — hence the division into — Laxatives — Purgatives & Drastics Cathartics.

This distinction is not invariable — as under certain circumstances a laxative may purge actively — & a purge may not operate by producing looseness — Much also will depend upon the dose of the same substance — in one proportion it may be laxative — and in another purgative — or drastics. —

---

Colicky pains &c - Branchiae dys-  
entery - where the secretions are dis-  
ordered. - Pneumonia hypochondri-  
ca - Where accumulation -  
takes place it is indicated -  
by foul breath - Sallow skin - inter-  
ted perspiration &c. <sup>Instances</sup> Case of  
30 cases - of Typh. Pneum. - from Privy -  
Also to carry off poisonous sub-  
stances. -



Cathartics are given to fulfil several indications. —

1- To evacuate the bowels — and thus relieve constipation & its consequences — as in dyspepsia — In this way it is that crude irritating substances are removed — and such as by their accumulation & fermentation in the bowels produce sulphuretted hydrogen gas — which by its absorption or direct effect will produce deleterious results — sulphuretted hydrogen is sedative. —

2- To deplete from the blood vessels — this is accomplished by free caliculation & the removal of the sources of chyle. In this case an animalized

1- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former

2- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
3- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
4- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
5- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
6- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
7- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
8- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
9- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
10- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former

11- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
12- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
13- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
14- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
15- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
16- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
17- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
18- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
19- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former  
20- To observe the same  
in a more correct manner  
than the former



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Matter is discharge - with -  
this indication they are -  
given in Inflammatory af -  
fections - in Plethoric con -  
ditions &c. —

---

3- To promote absorption by -  
diminishing the amount of  
circulating fluid - For this  
purpose they are used in -  
dropsy. —

---

4- To produce a revulsive effect,  
which is accomplished by a -  
gentle irritant action upon the -  
whole track of the alimen -  
tary canal. Which is safe, be -  
cause irritation is not concen -  
trated upon any one particu -  
lar portion, and energetic -  
because it is so extensive. -  
Hence their use in affections -  
of the head, & in local inflam -  
mations. —

By the Bruns acts they were in-  
discriminately abandoned -



30

5 To unload the portal circulation, —

---

Several of these indications may <sup>occur</sup> ~~exist~~ in one disease — as in Bilious Fever. —

---

They are contra indicated — where the stomach & bowels are the seats of inflammation & impiles. — if it be necessary to administer them in such affections with the view to expel the contents of these viscera — the blandest are to be selected. —

---

The action of cathartics is — modified by combinations. — Thus the drastic articles are rendered milder — & those which possess local tendencies can be made to act — upon the whole of the primæviæ as aloes & gamboge. —

Y. D. ... the ...  
Letter -

Journal of the ...  
May ...  
as in ...

The ...  
where the ...  
the ...  
in ...  
administered ...  
affection ...  
regard the ...  
even - the ...  
selected -

The ...  
purified ...  
than the ...  
...  
...  
...

into the towels -



It may also be desirable <sup>to</sup> obtain the peculiar effects of two or more, as Calomel & oil. — Calomel & Aloes — & Rhubarb. —

---

Emetic substances, as ipecacuanha & Tart Antimony will promote the operation of them.

---

Bitter likewise answers a good end. —

---

And substances which exert a chemical agency — as Soap — upon aloes —

---

Where they have a tendency to grip, this can be obviated by aromatics. — & their raw & scating effects by the same means and by carbonic acid & water. —

---

They operate best when given upon an empty stomach — If given after a meal, the crude half digested matters are thrust.

It may also be described as it  
being the production of the  
of the, or the effect of the  
of the, or the effect of the

of the, or the effect of the  
of the, or the effect of the  
of the, or the effect of the

of the, or the effect of the  
of the, or the effect of the  
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of the, or the effect of the  
of the, or the effect of the  
of the, or the effect of the



32

The susceptibility to their im-  
pression is diminished by  
sleep - & increased by exercise.  
Hence if they are required to  
act immediately they should  
be given in the day time,  
if this be not desired they  
may be administered at  
night. before rest. —

To assist their operation the  
patient should drink freely  
of diluents, as Molasses &  
water, Barley water gruel, &c.

Hypercatharsis may be check-  
ed by from 5 to 15 drops of  
Laudanum, or by the rectum  
in 30 or 40 grs. —

### Vegetable Cathartics —

The laxative articles of  
food are — Bran, Sugar —  
& Molasses. —

The description of the  
 process is described of  
 the & described of  
 the of the are repeated  
 but described the should  
 to give in the day  
 of the the first described they  
 may be administered at  
 night. 1000 test.

is about their operation the  
 patient should drink  
 of the first, or the second  
 water. 1000 test.

The patient should  
 eat of the first & the second  
 water. 1000 test.

The patient should  
 eat of the first & the second  
 water. 1000 test.



Manna

The concrete juice of the Fraxinus ornus - & other species -

It grows in the south of Italy Sicily - Greece. -

The manna is obtained by incising the bark of the tree - and the juice exuding becomes concrete -

The product varies according to the season of the year & the temperature & weather. -

There are three varieties described. flake manna - common manna & fat manna.

Flake manna is the best - it occurs during the hottest weather, when the juice is disposed to crystallize. It is in pieces of crystalline structure, yellow externally, white internally, resembling stalactites. -

It also contains a little sugar & a  
nauseous principle. —



34

Manna in sorts consists of broken fragments of flake Manna & an insynstallizable substance it is in masses & is obtained later in the season

---

Fat Manna is composed of a viscid substance with a few crystals - it is the last product obtained - just before the rains -

---

Manna has a sickly odor & a sweet mockish taste. -

---

Water and alcohol dissolve it. -

---

It melts by heat and is inflammable. -

---

The saccharine principle is called Mannite - made by evaporating the alcoholic solution. It is white & crystalline & sweet, & differs from sugar in not undergoing the vinous fermentation.





Manna is a mild laxative -  
+ gentle cathartic -

It is useful in cases of pregnant women - hemorrhoids - during convalescence - + to children -

Most commonly combined with senna tea - Magnesia -

Dose  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  - t.  $\mathfrak{j}$  -

The Saccharina + acidulous fruits - are laxative whether fresh or dried - as Apples - Peaches - Tamarinds - Raisins - + Prunes - They may be used to regulate the bowels and to keep them in a soluble state -

### Cassia Fistula -

#### Purging Cassia -

The fruit of the Cassia fistula -  
A Tree growing in the East -  
and West Indies -

Character of the Fruit -

The pulp used, where found -

The ship left New York

on the 1st of the month

and reached New York

on the 1st of the month

The first of the month

arrived in New York

on the 1st of the month

and reached New York

on the 1st of the month

The first of the month

arrived in New York

on the 1st of the month

and reached New York

on the 1st of the month

The first of the month

arrived in New York

on the 1st of the month

and reached New York

on the 1st of the month

The first of the month

arrived in New York

on the 1st of the month



## Mode of catraction

36

Has a dark color - the consistency of an extract & a vinous ~~cast~~<sup>part</sup> & sweetish taste.

It is a mild cathartic or laxative - but is liable to undergo some change in the bowels - and to produce uneasiness in them. -

The dose as a laxative is - ʒi to ʒij -  
As a cathartic - ʒi - to ʒij -

Enters into the composition of Scenna -

## Oleum Ricini -

### Castor oil -

The product of the Ricinus communis. - An herbaceous plant which is large -

Found all over the world

Seeds - small bean shaped - mottled, smooth, containing a kernel in which is the oil. -

The oil is extracted by pressure - or decoction. -

Methods of collecting

There is a great deal of material  
collected in the  
vicinity of the  
vicinity of the

It is a little collected in the  
vicinity of the  
vicinity of the  
vicinity of the  
vicinity of the

The above are the  
collected in the  
collected in the  
collected in the  
collected in the

Methods of collecting

collected in the

The present of the

collected in the

present which is large

found all over the

beds - some of the

beds - some of the

beds - some of the

The bed is collected in the

collected in the



37

Sometimes the seeds are previously-  
roasted which renders the oil-  
acid & dark colored. —

---

It is a thick oil, clear or other-  
ways—according to the process-  
adopted to obtain it, has—  
When pure no odor & a taste—  
which is disagreeable. —

---

It is soluble in alcohol which—  
affords a method of detecting—  
adulterations. —

---

As a Cathartic it is mild—  
certain & rapid in its effects—  
it augments the peristaltic  
movements of the bowels & co-  
pels their contents, hardly stim-  
ulating the exhalents, it ope-  
rates upon the whole track of  
the prima via. —

---

As it is bland and unirta-  
ting to the bowels, it is well-  
adapted to cases of colic—  
diarrhœa & dysentery—pregnancy  
& children

the nature of the seeds and fruiting  
proposed which render the oil  
sweet & dark colored.

It is a thick oil, clear & colorless  
except when mixed with the process  
adapting to obtain it, but  
then forms a white & a taste  
which is disagreeable.

It is soluble in alcohol which  
affords a method of detecting  
the adulterations.

As a substitute it is mixed  
with oil & sugar in the effort  
to remove the peroxide  
from out of the seeds for  
this the most important  
deterring the adulteration of  
other upon the whole than  
the former one.

In the winter and summer  
try to the seeds etc in  
adapting to cases of oil  
chemical & distilling process  
of oil.



38  
It is ~~not~~ applicable to cases of  
constipation with hardened  
feces, where it is requisite  
that some secretion should  
be brought about in order to  
soften the mass —

---

Dose —  $\mathfrak{z}i$  —

For Children  $\mathfrak{z}i$  or more —

---

In General children require  
more than adults — as a part  
is digested. —

---

May be given in Mint water.  
coffee — hot Milk. —

---

oleaginous mixture.

How prepared —

---

Olive oil — Sincod oil &  
Melted Butter are also dose  
ative & purgative — The last  
is prepared by melting it on  
water which melts out the  
salt. — given in dysentery. —

It is not difficult to convey  
 correspondence with the  
 force, it is in regular  
 that some secretions should  
 be brought about in a  
 system - the same -

Love - 21 -

For Children 21 - or more -  
 For General children 21 - or more -  
 more than adults - or a part -  
 is expected -

May be given in most water -  
 coffee - but not -

Heaviness of mind  
 the person -

Blue in - blood - 21 &  
 blood - 21 or more - also  
 some symptoms - the last  
 is prepared by mixing it -  
 water which makes it -  
 salt - given in quantity -



Rhubarb—

The root of the different species—  
of Rheum— as—

R. palmatum, compactum &  
undulatum—

These are herbaceous plants—  
and are found in Central—  
Asia. — Cultivated in Europe.—

Before the root is dug up— it —  
should be 5 or 6 years of age—

It is then cleansed, cut into—  
pieces & dried—

Rhubarb reaches the market—  
by two great routes— through the—  
City of St Petersburg, & through—  
Canton in China. —

An article called Turkey rhubarb was brought from the parts—  
of Turkey— most probably that—  
which was cultivated in the—  
neighbourhood of the Caspian—  
sea— the Rheum rhabarbarum of

Phlox —  
The rest of the different species  
of Phlox —  
Phlox paniculata —  
Phlox subulata —  
These are the common plants  
and are found in the  
Garden — cultivated in Europe —  
Before the rest is dug up —  
I will let the 10 & 11 years of age  
It is then cleaned, but not  
pieces & dried —  
Phlox paniculata the most  
of the great roots — through the  
top of the Pottery, & through  
the bottom — China —  
The roots are called Turkey  
but are thought from the  
of being most profitable for  
which are cultivated in the  
Garden of the Cooper —  
See the Phlox paniculata



Three varieties found in the market — Russian, Chinese — & European —.

Russian Rhubarb — Carefully prepared, — by slicing off the external portion — irregular angularly shaped — having a hole in centre — For what purpose? —

Texture spongy — color <sup>buff</sup> brown & internally marbled, fracture spongy — taste aromatic & bitterish — tinges the saliva yellowish to the teeth. —

Powder buff yellow —

The most expensive kind — Why? —

Chinese Rhubarb —

In round masses — smooth external substance remaining, as large as the fist. — Hole — penetrates them, texture harder, brown externally, deeper inter —

The summit -

These scattered fragments in the  
- Black - Russian -  
- Carpathian -

Russian Black - - Carpathian -  
propagated of which off the co-  
- Central position - uninterrupted -  
- long - stretched - thence - a - line -  
- in - center - for - what - purpose -  
- structure - spiral - into - down -  
- interior - marked - fractures -  
- spiral - into - concentric - to -  
- central - traces - the - belonging - to -  
- point - to - the - test -

Russian - diff - yellow -

The - most - open - thin - up -

Chinese - Black -

The - same - mass - with - in -  
- best - colored - very - early -  
- so - large - as - the - first - to - be -  
- fractured - there - fractures - having -  
- been - extremely - deep - into -



41  
ually - Powder orange yellow -  
odor ~~stronger~~ stronger and  
less pleasant, - Moistened -  
& less crotty -

---

Liabls become worm eaten -  
& is mostly mixed with rotten  
and defective pieces - and is -  
sometimes prepared so as to  
resemble the preceding. -

---

### European Rhubarb

Cultivated in Europe from -  
the same species -

---

The pieces longer than broad -  
very light - soft spongy fracture -  
odor more nauseous & taste nau-  
seous & bitter. <sup>less tinged</sup> ~~more~~ & saliva -  
& more gritty to the teeth. -

---

Inferior to the others -

The ingredients of rhubarb are -  
Rhein - tannins, gum starch  
& oxalate of lime, oxalate of  
potassa in the stems. -

leafy - Prickles sharp yellow -  
the stout - stripes - on a  
leaf - Prickles out - - - -  
- - - - -

The whole of the same  
to the Prickles - Prickles with  
and - - - - -  
- - - - -  
- - - - -

European Rhodod.

Collected in Europe -  
the same species -  
The leaves larger than -  
very light - - - - -  
- - - - -  
- - - - -  
- - - - -  
- - - - -  
- - - - -

The important of Rhodod. -  
- - - - -  
- - - - -  
- - - - -  
- - - - -



European rhubarb has most-  
tannin & less coloring & punga-  
tive matter. —

---

Rhubarb imparts its virtues to  
water and alcohol. —

---

As a cathartic Rhubarb <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~  
mild, & <sup>increasing</sup> ~~acts upon~~ the peristal-  
tic <sup>actions</sup> ~~actions~~ of the intestines,  
& expelling their contents with-  
out depleting from the surfa-  
ces — Hence it is employed in  
diseases where there is prostra-  
tion & we do not desire to re-  
duce the patient — as Typhus-  
fever & — Convalescence — in-  
dyspepsia — in obstructions of the  
bowels —

---

It is contra indicated where  
there exists inflammation  
of the bowels —

---

In small doses it is roborant  
and tonic. — & stomachic.

European which has been  
tanned & then extremely young.  
Two months.

Blackest ripent to white &  
water and alcohol.

As a cathartic Blackish water  
is increasing the power of  
the cathartic of the intestine  
& expelling them without risk  
but depletion from the vessel  
as there is a compound of  
chewer when there is power  
but to be the best of all  
also the patient - as often  
from to - cannot succeed - in  
chewing - in effect of the  
breath.

It is certain indicated when  
there is a great ripening of  
of the food.

For small doses it is indicated  
as a tonic. -



Dose as a stomachic 5 to 10-  
grs—

As a purgative—20 to 30 grs—

The dose of European doubt.

Given in Molasses—pile with—  
Soap—or in water.—

Infusion—

- |   |                         |         |
|---|-------------------------|---------|
| { | Infusura Rhei—          | ℞ ʒi-ij |
| { | Infusura Rhei et Aloes— | ℞ ʒss-1 |
| { | ℞ — " " Gentiana—       |         |
| { | ℞ — " " Sennae          | ℞ ʒss-1 |

- |   |                            |             |
|---|----------------------------|-------------|
| { | Syrupus Rhei—              | dose ʒss-ij |
| { | Syrupus Rhei et Sennae     |             |
| { | Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus—or |             |
| { | Spiced Rhubarb.—           |             |

By roasting the purgative effect  
of Rhubarb are diminished—  
and the astringency is increa-  
sed.—

Only two recognized by Linnæus & some of the  
older writers.

*Ponipates* expedition in 1778

*acutifolia-obovata* & *argel* -



Senna

43

The leaves of several species of  
Cassia.

These are C. acutifolia obovata  
& elongata.

They grow in Egypt & Arabia

There are three commercial  
varieties of Senna — Alexandria  
Tripoli & India

Alexandria

Place of collection & preparation  
for the market?

Place of shipment?

What are the constituents?

How are they distinguished?

Tripoli Senna.

Why so called?

Mode of distinguishing it?

What form of leaves

What value does it possess?

India Senna

Whence its origin? Arabia

Notes

The leaves of several species of

Acacia.

There are Acacia obovata

obovata

They grow in Egypt & Arabia

There are three common ones

varieties of Acacia - Acacia

obovata & Acacia

obovata

Of use of medicinal properties

for the throat?

Of use of shipment?

What are the constituents?

How are they distinguished?

Acacia obovata

Why so called?

Kind of distinguishing

What form of leaves

What value does it possess?

Acacia obovata

Notes on Acacia obovata



Where impated? Calcutta

What preparations should sen-  
na undergo? gartling.

What odor, taste, color of the  
powder?

Does it yield its virtues to water  
and alcohol?

What effect is produced on these  
solutions by exposure? precipita-  
tion?

Active ingredient. Catharticon?

Senna is a prompt efficient  
and safe purgative, expelling  
the contents of the bowels and  
producing loose watery dis-  
charges - producing a deci-  
ded impression upon the bow-  
els - useful in inflammatory  
affections & others where a  
 brisk cathartic is desira-  
ble.

The dose of the powder is ʒi -  
seldom given. - hawk.

The above of the powder is for  
the use of the powder - hands -

It is a very important point in the  
history of the powder - hands -  
the powder is a very important  
point in the history of the powder -  
hands - the powder is a very  
important point in the history of  
the powder - hands - the powder  
is a very important point in the  
history of the powder - hands -

Native ingredients, cottons?

What effect is produced in the  
production of copious powder?

How is it produced in the  
powder?

What is the effect of the  
powder?

What is the effect of the  
powder?

What is the effect of the  
powder?



45

Generally given in infusion—  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  ℥i to  $\frac{3}{4}$  xvi—Coriander seed— $\frac{3}{4}$  ℥i—

---

Dose— $\frac{3}{4}$  ℥iv every 4 or 5 hours or  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  ℥ij every 2 hours.—

---

The objection to its use is the  
gripping effects which it indu-  
ces—

---

This may be moderated by—  
not exposing the preparation  
to the air—& by combining with  
Manna & neutral salts or aro-  
matics.—

---

The Tincture of Senna and  
Talap—Elixir Salutaris— $\frac{3}{4}$  ℥ij +  $\frac{3}{4}$  ℥p—

---

Confection of Senna—

Ingredients—Coriander, Sennae—  
Figs—Prunes—Tamarinds—Cassia pulp—  
Sugar—

---

Dose  $\frac{3}{4}$  ℥i to  $\frac{3}{4}$  ℥p—

Useful in cases of habitual  
Constiveness, pregnancy and  
in piles.—

General all green - no confusion -  
 31 - to 37 - (green - seeds - 31 -  
 32 - 34 - every 2 - 3 -  
 35 - every 2 - 3 -  
 The effect of it is in the  
 preparing of it - think of it -  
 can -

oblong - from 1 to 2 1/2 in. long - about  
 1/2 in. in breadth; pale green color -  
 feeble odor & nauseous taste

Another -  
 The structure of bones and  
 38 - 39 - 40 - 41 - 42 -

43 - 44 - 45 - 46 - 47 -  
 48 - 49 - 50 - 51 - 52 -  
 53 - 54 - 55 - 56 - 57 -  
 58 - 59 - 60 - 61 - 62 -

63 - 64 - 65 - 66 - 67 -  
 68 - 69 - 70 - 71 - 72 -  
 73 - 74 - 75 - 76 - 77 -  
 78 - 79 - 80 - 81 - 82 -



## American Senna

46

The leaves of the Cassia marilandica.

An indigenous plant herbaceous in its character, and rather of large size. —

Leaves to be collected in the fall. —

Shape size, color & taste? —

Yield their virtues to water & alcohol? —

Used for the same purposes as senna. —

Used in infusion which should be  $\frac{1}{2}$  as strong. —

## Extract of Butternut. —

Extractum Juglandis —

The Extract of the inner bark of the Juglans cinerea, or white-walnut.

Bark is the inner portion, from the branches & stem, — White in





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The first place then becoming black, — has a feeble odor & an acid bitter taste.

---

Extract prepared by boiling & evaporation

---

It is a mild cathartic operating without pain and evacuating without debilitating. —

---

Used in constipation & —

Dose 20 to 30 grs — as a purgative —  
10 to 12 as a laxative. —

---

### Aloes —

The inspissated juice of several species of Aloe.

These are A. spicata — Socotrina —  
& A. vulgaris. —

Character of these plants. —

The Aloe spicata is an inhabitant of the South of Africa. —

The A. Socotrina of Socotora. —

The first place this occurs is  
in the leaves, then in the roots  
and in the fruit.

It is a small, collected species  
being without hair and smooth  
leaves without tubercles.

It is a small, collected species  
being without hair and smooth  
leaves without tubercles.  
It is a small, collected species  
being without hair and smooth  
leaves without tubercles.

It is a small, collected species  
being without hair and smooth  
leaves without tubercles.  
It is a small, collected species  
being without hair and smooth  
leaves without tubercles.

It is a small, collected species  
being without hair and smooth  
leaves without tubercles.  
It is a small, collected species  
being without hair and smooth  
leaves without tubercles.



The a vulgaris of the best <sup>48</sup> ~~Gr.~~  
Alves. —

There three ways of producing the  
juice & preparing alves, one by  
the spontaneous exudation,  
~~the~~ <sup>an</sup> other by expression & a third  
by decoction. —

The first yields the best & the  
last the worst Alves. —

There are three commercial  
varieties of Alves — viz Cape —  
Socotrine, & Hepatic Alves —

Cape alves —

Derived from the Alve spicata,  
obtained from the Cape of Good-  
Hope. —

In masses — appearance of the sur-  
face shining — hence called Shi-  
ning alves — fracture — color, trans-  
lucency — odor & taste. —

Socotrine alves —

obtained from Alves Socotrine

Alve Bitter. [Resin + Coarctative  
with albumen. —



Obtained from Socotona + E. Indies  
of a Brownish red color, fracture  
resinous - darkens by exposure -  
Powder yellow brown. - odor -  
aromatic slightly - Taste bitter -  
Heat softens it & cold hardens  
it. -

Hepatic Aloes - Liver color -  
hence the name. - derived  
from the West Indies & some-  
times called Barbadoes Aloes -  
odor less agreeable than the pre-  
ceding - Powder darker

The active portion of Aloes is -  
a peculiar attractive matter. -  
This is soluble in water &  
alcohol, but becomes insol-  
uble by the action of the air -  
and by heat. -

A little volatile oil in Socotona -  
Aloes is a warm stimulating  
cathartic - acting upon the





50

Lower bowels—and producing  
constant feculent discharges—

---

A large dose will not produce  
a greater cathartic effect—  
than a moderate one—but  
will induce irritation and  
piles.—

---

If an ulcer be sprinkled  
with <sup>it</sup> the same impression—  
will be made. Its action  
does not commence for 12 or  
24 hours—hence Dr Wood be-  
lieves that it is absorbed.—

---

It has also a direct tendency  
to the uterus—which has been  
explained by its sympathetic  
impression from the rectum—but  
supposes that it acts upon  
this organ by absorption.—

---

It is contra indicated in an  
inflammatory condition of  
the bowels—piles &c.

in Camp Est. Cal.

Contrary to opinion of Cullen much sandy and  
limestone

Raf

Rafus Piles—



It is given in dyspepsia constipation &c. — usually combined with soap & alum. After dinner  
A particular form of prolapsus anmi with debility of the lower part of the rectum has been successfully treated by it.  
Given in amenorrhoea with iron.

In worms as ascarides +

As a laxative given in the dose of 2 to 6 grs +

Purgative 10 to 15 grs +

Preparations +

{ Pillulae Aloes & Asafoetidae + 10 to 20 grs +  
\* Pillulae Aloes & Myrrhae — 10 to 20 grs +  
Pillulae Rhei Compositae — 10 to 20 grs —

Pulvis Aloes & Candelae — } dose 10 to 20 +  
Cicera picra

{ Tinctura Aloes —  
Tinctura Aloes & Myrrhae — } ʒi to ʒij —  
or Elixir Proprietary — ʒi to ʒij  
as a stomachic & laxative.

Unum Aloes — ʒi-ij — ʒj to ʒij —

1844 - 11 - 24 - 11

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— Talap —

37

Talap

The root of the Sponcoa Talap

A vine growing in Mexico —  
in the vicinity of Talap —

The root is a tuber, black —  
when dried corrugated and  
wrinkled as large as a walnut —  
hard, with an undulating —  
fracture & brownish internally —  
Color brown of the powder

Taste disagreeable sweetish & the  
odor nauseous and disa-  
greeable —

It imparts its virtues to <sup>alcohol</sup> ~~water~~ —  
and not to water — but to both.

Contains resin & starch —

Worms prey upon the starch &  
leave the resin whereby it is —  
rendered more active. — as —  
the resin is the active prin-  
ciple. —

Talap is a hydragogue cathartic —  
powerful in its operations. —

Salp

Salp

The last of the Salp

is being given in the  
in the vicinity of Salp

The last is a large Salp

When this is reported and

is likely to be a large one

There will be a large Salp

There will be a large Salp

There will be a large Salp

There will be a large Salp

There will be a large Salp

There will be a large Salp

There will be a large Salp

There will be a large Salp

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There will be a large Salp

There will be a large Salp



and operating upon the whole track of the alimentary canal.

used in Fevers - in Dropsy - & by Dr Physic in Coalgia & Diseases of the joints. -

In Chronic Rheumatism -

usually combined with Cremor tartar. or Calomel. -

In large doses it may induce - too great prostration & cholera. -

Dose 13 to 20 grs -

Bitart Potassae - ℥i to ℥ij - Salap - 10 to 20 - constitute the Compound Salap Powder -

Dose of Calomel & Salap - 10 + 60 - or 5 gr Cal - 15 - Salap -

Dose of the resin 8 to 10 grs -

Too harsh in its operation -

Extractum Salapae - made with water & alcohol. dose 10 to 20 grs -

Tinctura Salapae little used as it contains the resin. -





— May apple —

Podophyllum —

Root of the Podophyllum peltatum +  
tum. An indigenous plant. —

The root is long + tuberculated.  
Black or brown externally — yellow  
internally — fracture short. —

For earthy Taste bitter + sweetish —  
Powder light brown —

Water + alcohol extract the vir +  
tues —

Contains a peculiar principle —

As a cathartic it resembles +  
jalap. — with certainty it usually  
operates — perhaps more dra-  
stic than this article. —

Used in bilious fevers. — &c —

Dose 10 to 20 grs —

Combinations the same as +

those of Jalap —

Scammony —

Scammonium —

The inspissated juice of the <sup>root of</sup> ~~the~~ <sub>+</sub>

The temperature of the  
atmosphere -

Measure of depth -

Construction of the same as -

How it is to be -

There are three forms -

1st - with a central or lateral -

2nd - with a lateral or central -

3rd - with a central or lateral -

4th - with a central or lateral -

5th - with a central or lateral -

6th - with a central or lateral -

7th - with a central or lateral -



Convolvulus scammonia 54

A vine like plant resembling  
that of Salap.

Grows in Asia Minor and  
Turkey. —

The juice is collected by string-  
the root when it cures - of a  
white color this affords the best -  
generally prepared by decoction.

The Commercial varieties are  
Aleppo - & Smyrna Scammony. —

Aleppo Scammony.

Imported in cakes - heavy con-  
sistent - breaking with a short  
fracture, of some little translu-  
cency - porous - of an ashen or  
dark gray color. becoming dar-  
ker by age.

odor disagreeable - Taste bitterish -  
and Acid. —

Powder gray. —

Smyrna Scammony —

In flat semicircular cakes —

Transcribed in 1880

A series of experiments

that of sleep

Given in 1880

1880

The first is collected & stored

the last when it comes to a

white color, the effect is best

generally proposed & described

The commercial varieties are

1880 - 1880

1880 - 1880

1880 - 1880

1880 - 1880

1880 - 1880

1880 - 1880

1880 - 1880

1880 - 1880

1880 - 1880

1880 - 1880

1880 - 1880

1880 - 1880



Darker colored, harder <sup>dull</sup> fracture -  
dark shining - odor disagreea-  
ble. -

Inferior as a medicine suppo-  
sed to be derived from a  
different plant. -

Facititious Scammony - called -  
Montpettier, not known here -

Scammony is partially dissolved -  
by water - more so by alcohol. -

Consists of gum & resin - resin -  
the active principle. -

It is an energetic cathartic -  
operating with pain & in -  
some instances griping. -

Used in torpid conditions of -  
the bowels - & where a powerful -  
impression is desired. -

By combination its action is -  
moderated. - with other cathar-  
tics - Enters into the composition -  
of the Compound Extract of Colo-  
cynth. -

of the company's interest of life -  
the - Enter into the corporation -  
the interest, - with the other  
- By construction at interest -  
improvement is observed -  
that toward others a provision  
made in future constitution of -  
some limitations property -  
operating with - part of the -  
it is an accepted construction  
the entire property -  
Consent of John Young - and -  
by which - there is of which -  
- Examination is partially avoided -  
- Investigation, but - cannot be -  
- Position of interest - called -  
different point -  
- refers to the interest from -  
- refers to a medical -  
- the -  
- the -



Dose - 5 to 10 grs -

56

Confection little used. -

---

Black Hellebore -  
~~Root of~~ *Helleborus niger*. -

A small plant like the Buttercup - growing in the Alps - & south of Europe -

---

It is a small black fibrous root with head & nodules - white internally. - a disagreeable odor & bitter warm acid taste. -

---

It loses some of its activity by drying & age -

Powder gray -

Water and alcohol extract its virtues which are impaired by long boiling. - as the volatile oil is driven off. -

---

It is a drastic hydragogue cathartic, having a tendency to act upon the uterine system.

---

In over doses will occasion

1860 - 10 to 15 -

Confession of the mind -

Of the whole of the world -

Of the whole of the world -

Of the whole of the world -

Of the whole of the world -

Of the whole of the world -

Of the whole of the world -

Of the whole of the world -

Of the whole of the world -

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Of the whole of the world -

Of the whole of the world -



57

Inflammation of the mucous-  
membrane, violent vomiting-  
cramp- &c. —

---

Used in maniacal diseases-  
in Amœnorrhœa & worms-

---

Rarely employed on account of  
its harshness. —

---

Called Melampodium

---

Dose of the powder ʒss - to 2o -  
Decoctio - ʒij to ʒj - ʒi - every -  
4 hours until it operates.

---

Tincture — ʒi -

---

Extract — ʒ 12 to 15. —

---

Colocynthis —

Colocynthis —

Fruit of the Cucumis colocynthis.  
A vine like plant resembling  
the gourd, growing in Turkey-  
& the islands of the Archipelago-  
in Africa. —

Character of the fruit? —





58

Mode of preparing it for the market? —

Shape + size, color, texture —  
Consistence?

Composed of pulp and seeds —  
odor faint, taste bitter —  
Called Fel Terræ

To water and alcohol it im-  
ports its virtues? —

The active principle is crotocyp-  
thin.

It is a powerful drastic hydra-  
gogue cathartic. — producing  
in large doses — violent griping  
and sometimes bloody dis-  
charges. — with dangerous infla-  
mation of the bowels. —

used generally in combina-  
tion, by which its drastic —  
action is prevented without  
diminishing its activity.

Dose 5 to 10 grs —

to see of signs -

Chemicalizing to activity.

activity is prevented by inhibition -  
that is which is characteristic -  
most generally in conditions -

inhibition of the brain -

activity - with dangerous influence -  
as a consequence of that they -  
for large changes without stopping -  
factors collected - producing -  
It is a powerful characteristic -

thus.

The active principle is changed -  
part to another? -

to water and alcohol to the -  
collected for the same

other part, later better -

to produce of help and needs -

Consequently?

the same way, other textures -

March 2

the study of preparing of for the -



59

The Compound Extract — is the-  
preparation usually employed —  
Containing Colocynthis — Aloe —  
Scammony — Cordamum &  
Soap —

Dose 10 to 15-grs —

---

— Gamboge —

Gambogia —

Impregnated juice of Statagmatis Cambogioides or Garci-  
nia Cambogia.

A tree growing in Ceylon &  
Siam —

Obtained by exudation & de-  
coction. —

It is brought from the East Indies.

Occurs in Masses or pieces —

Rough externally & brown — yel-  
low-orange internally. — breaks  
with a smooth fracture shining —  
Powder bright yellow. —

No odor. taste mucilaginous & acid.





Heat melts it and it is <sup>60</sup>  
inflammable.—

Very soluble in water and  
Alcohol.—

It is a gum resin—

As a cathartic it is drastic,  
& hydragogue—when given in  
full dose is apt to occasion  
nausea & vomiting.—

Used as an evacuant—in con-  
stipation & in tape worm.—

It is usually given to promote  
the operation of milder pur-  
gatives—

Dose 3 to 6 grs—better be divided—  
given in pills—or emulsion.—

Enters into the composition of  
the Pillulae Catharticas Compos-  
itae, which consist of.—

Comp-Ext Colocyntidis }  
Extract of Jalap— } Dose 3 pills—  
Calomel— }  
Pamboge

Great Britain at and it is -

Windsor Castle -

Very much in water and

Rebuilt -

It is a fine building -

In a building it is the same -

of hydrographic - when given -

full time is apt to occur -

Revised Vocabulary -

used as an argument - in an -

statement of the facts -

It is usually given to points -

the operation of the machine -

pattern -

Have it to give better de -

given in full - or conclusion -

Enter into the correspondence of

the British (British) -

Class, which consist of -

Comp. Bot. Catalogue of

Catalog of ships - of the ships -

Catalogue -



61

Elaterium

Product of the fruit of the -  
Momordica Elaterium -

Squinting Cucumber. -

A vine like plant a native -  
of the South of Europe & cul -  
tivated in England.

Character of the fruit? -

The product obtained by evapora -  
tion, - in small quantity, al -  
lowing the fecula of the juice -  
to subside & decanting the -  
fluid & <sup>drying</sup> ~~the product~~ this affords -  
Colubastrum Elaterium. -

or by expressing the juice -  
pouring off the thinner parts &  
evaporating to dryness - This is -  
the common kind. -

Elaterium occurs in cakes - of  
a whitish appearance, marked  
by the threads of the cloth, very light  
friable. - without <sup>odor</sup> ~~taste~~ & an acid -  
taste. -





62

The active ingredient is elaterin

This substance acts with energy upon the bowels - occasioning copious watery evacuations - and in too large doses - occasions inflammation - it rapidly prostrates by the discharge produced. -

Used principally in dropsical diseases. -

Dose of the purest -  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr. -

Dose of the common  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr every hour - until it operates. -

It is best to commence with the  $\frac{1}{4}$  - of a grain. -

Dose of elaterin  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{12}$  gr -

— Croton oil —

Oleum Tiglii -

Product of the Croton Tiglium.

A small plant, a native of the East Indies. -





The seeds - resemble a grain of coffee & are brown externally - internally they contain an oily albuminous kernel like that of the castor oil seed -

Called Grana Mollucca & Grana Tiglia. -

The oil is obtained by expression. - the seeds previously roasted.

It is a thick oil - of a yellow color - <sup>peculiar</sup> ~~no~~ odor & taste acid -

It is partially soluble in alcohol. -

It contains a principle to which the name of tyglin - has been given & which is acid. -

Adulterated with castor oil - which may be detected by alcohol. -

It is an active purgative, producing watery stools - and in the appropriate dose acts -

The first of these is the fact  
that the water is not only  
pure but also contains a  
small amount of lime which  
is of great value to the  
system.

The second is the fact  
that the water is not only  
pure but also contains a  
small amount of lime which  
is of great value to the  
system.

The third is the fact  
that the water is not only  
pure but also contains a  
small amount of lime which  
is of great value to the  
system.

The fourth is the fact  
that the water is not only  
pure but also contains a  
small amount of lime which  
is of great value to the  
system.



64

with case to the patient, but in-  
large doses is an irritant -  
and acts with superfluous pain, -  
even in inordinate doses -  
capable of fatal effects, It -  
acts very soon sometimes in -  
an hour. -

---

Its advantage is the minute-  
ness of the dose, as it can  
be readily given - as in the -  
case of Mania - apoplexy &  
children - a drop on the tongue  
will operate. -

Dropsy - Mania apoplexy &c  
are the cases where it is appli-  
cable. -

---

Dose 1 to 2 drops in pills with -  
crumb of bread. -

---

Externally used as a coun-  
ter irritant, as it produces  
prostitutes & ulcerations.

Used diluted with oil -  $\frac{1}{2}$  -





## Mineral Cathartics 65

I shall take these also in the order of their effects & first — Lascatives —

### Sulphur

A simple body found in nature —

It is the product of volcanic countries — & is thrown up by Eruption mixed with crudities & found in the soil — close to the craters of volcanoes. —

It is obtained by sublimation, then melted and run into moulds in which form it constitutes Brimstone.

It is also obtained from the Sulphurets of the Metals — as Iron pyrites — but it is not so pure. —

My dear Mr. Garrison

I have taken these notes  
the result of their efforts  
first - second -

third -

A single body of men  
nature -

It is the first of the  
country - it is the  
first of the  
first of the  
first of the

It is the first of the  
first of the  
first of the  
first of the

first of the

It is the first of the  
first of the  
first of the  
first of the



66

This kind is used in the art, and is obtained from Italy and Sicily. —

In the form of flowers it is employed for medicinal purposes. Which is also called sublimed sulphur. as these contain more or less sulphurous acid it is necessary to wash them, hence the origin of the term Sulphur lotum. — H. P. —

Sulphur is a solid yellow — tasteless, & inodorous, if pure smelling of sulphurous acid if impure. — insoluble in water and alcohol. — soluble in the volatile and fixed oils. —

As a medicine it is laxative, acting upon the peristaltic movements of the bowels & causing consistent stools. —





67

It sometimes gapes - and  
is attended with the extrin-  
sication of sulphuretted hy-  
drogen gas.

---

It also determines to the sur-  
face and is discharged by  
the skin - in the same form -  
as evinced by the discolora-  
tion of coins & silver - & by odor -  
hence the presumption that it  
is absorbed. - It also has a  
direction to the lungs and  
is in its action alterative.

---

It is used in cases of habitua-  
l costiveness - with piles -  
and associated with Hemor-  
rhoids - In dyspepsia, in  
combination with magnesia,  
as an antacid. - Used in  
the constipation of gouty sub-  
jects - & one of its best effects  
is in Chronic rheumatism.

Paralysis.—



68

It is also employed in Intermittent Fever, but not so certain in paroxysmal diseases as in others.

In diseases of the skin as Itch.

---

Dose as a laxative  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i} + \mathfrak{ss}$   $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  +  
as an alterative  $\mathfrak{ss}$  + two or  
three times. — daily — in Molasses  
or Milk.

---

Used in the form of ointments.

Used in the form of vapour —  
which is accomplished in  
the proper tool or under cover  
lign. — as in Rheumatism Foot &c.

---

Sulphuretted Hydrogen is a  
component of many springs  
as the Virginia which are  
frequented. — but as much  
is due to caloric air and  
Acidity.





Sulphur praecipitatumLac Sulphureis

Prepared by boiling together Sulphur and lime - then precipitating the sulphur by means of muriatic acid.

It falls in the form of a hydrate, if the sulphuric acid be used an insoluble sulphate of lime is formed, which cures as an astringent.

Its form is that of a white powder, finer than the flowers.

If thought to be impure, heat it upon a shaver, which leaves the introduced sulphate of lime.

Bove the same

And the two are the same.

Carbonate of MagnesiaMagnesia Carbonas

It is made by decomposing the

From Baltimore from the sulphate.



70

~~soluble~~ salts of Magnesia with  
the Carbonate of soda or po-  
tassa. — Ratwina. —

---

The carbonate of soda is pre-  
ferable. — because the result-  
ing sulphate of potassa is in-  
soluble if this be used. —

---

It is usually formed from  
Bittern — which is the mother  
waters of sea water after salt  
has been deposited by evapo-  
ration. — This contains  
Sulphate & muriate of Magnesia.  
Carbonate of soda is added  
which throws down the Magnesia.  
Id. —

---

It is formed into white cokes  
resembling bricks — very light —  
smooth feel, — no odor or taste. —  
<sup>Almost</sup> Insoluble in water but may  
be dissolved by carbonic  
acid water, — so as to const.

the substantive of substance is from  
the substantive of substance is from

The substantive of substance is from  
the substantive of substance is from  
the substantive of substance is from

It is usually substantive from  
the substantive of substance is from  
the substantive of substance is from

substantive of substance is from

The substantive of substance is from  
the substantive of substance is from  
the substantive of substance is from

It is substantive from substance  
the substantive of substance is from  
the substantive of substance is from



Eute Magnesia water.

71

Its composition is - 3-carb Hyd Mag.  
Then adulterations are lime  
and iron if from the Magnesite,  
the sulphate be previously  
prepared.

As a cathartic it is laxa-  
tive & antacid, and as  
its activity is due to the  
presence of an acid in  
the stomach it will occa-  
sion flatulence.

Used in dyspepsia &c

Some what preferable on ac-  
count of its insipidity

Dose - ℥ij

Sometimes chewed.

Mure miscelle with water



## Magnesia

Sometimes called Magnesia  
hota or calcined Magnes  
sia

It is prepared by exposing the  
Carbonate to incandescence,  
which drives off the carbonic  
acid.

The test is an acid for its  
entire deprivation of Carbonic  
acid, when it will or will not  
effervesce.

White, light, powdery - taste alkali  
tongue odor similar.

Slightly soluble in cold water -  
less so in hot.

An oxide of Magnesium

Heavy Magnesia is heavier, it  
is not known how it is prepared.

It is laxative and antacid,  
Its activity is supposed to de-  
pend upon the presence of ash.

It is proposed

to construct a canal to connect the  
waters of the Connecticut River  
with the waters of the Hudson River

It is proposed to construct the  
canal to connect the waters of the  
Connecticut River with the waters of the  
Hudson River.

It is proposed to construct the  
canal to connect the waters of the  
Connecticut River with the waters of the  
Hudson River.

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Connecticut River with the waters of the  
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It is proposed to construct the  
canal to connect the waters of the  
Connecticut River with the waters of the  
Hudson River.



73

acid in the stomach. But I think that in itself it has some cathartic power.

---

It is liable to accumulation - where acids do not exist - as it is sometimes used in cases of dyspepsia, here use acid drinks.

---

Employed in dyspepsia.

In the choleric complaints & colic draughts of chil-  
dren. - Gout -

---

Urticaria or nettle rash, Suck-  
head ache.

---

Given in combination with  
Rhubarb or Sulphate of Mag-  
nesia.

---

Dose  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  -

Given in Mineral water -

---

or made by placing on the  
surface of water.

13  
Gives in the abstract of  
of which the chief of  
some called for  
It is likely to be  
that - which is  
Gives - as it is  
need the case of  
have had such

Exposition in  
for the election  
which should be  
Gives - first -  
between in the  
need also

Gives in the  
abstract in the  
Gives -  
Gives -  
Gives in the  
the abstract of  
Gives of



## Saline Cathartics

74.

Intermediate between laxatives & purges — They act upon the exhalants and produce watery evacuations.

They operate as arterial sedatives and are refrigerant, & usually operate mildly.

Used in inflammatory and febrile complaints — where it is desirable to reduce the circulation & to sustain a cathartic impression.

Not applicable to Typhoid affections.

They are nearly all alike & may be substituted for each other in accordance with taste and convenience.

14  
Glauber Salt, —

Sulph acid — Magnesia —  
Carbonic acid — Soda —



Sulphate of Soda—  
Sodae sulphas—

Found deposited upon the  
 bottom of certain lakes in  
 Russia & Siberia.—

But is made by the manufac-  
 tures from Bittern<sup>last</sup> where Mag-  
 nesia is precipitated by means  
 of the Carbonate of Soda—

Formed also in the produe-  
 tion of chlorine—from salt—  
 by means of Sulphuric & Man-  
 ganese.—

It spontaneously forms when  
 sea water, or Bittern, is expo-  
 sed to a very low temperature,  
 & deposits upon the sides & bot-  
 tom of the vats or vessels.—

It is here formed by the de-  
 composition of the Sulphate  
 of Magnesia & Chloride of Soda.

1871



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Which is determined by the temperature. — in compliance with the Law —

That, if soluble salts are in solution together, and there is present the elements of another salt which at a certain temperature is insoluble, by reducing the compound solution to that temperature — the other salt will be formed, and be deposited. —

#### Character —

A white salt, four sided crystals, preserving a cooling taste, with bitterness. — transparent at first, but soon effloresces. — as as to assume the form of a white powder. — half its weight hot — soluble in 2 c its weight of cold water. — &  $\frac{1}{3}$  at 91° above which — to the boiling point its solubility — Arminishes. —

Bitter purging salt.



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Heat drives off the water and  
fuses it. —

~~Butter~~ <sup>Salt</sup> ~~salt~~ is the old name  
for it. —

In  $\text{Zi}$  - doses it is an efficient  
cathartic, in smaller doses  
- diuretic - little used at  
present except for horses. —

West corner of the house

Bottom of the old man

Pr. 31 - Given it is an official  
certificate, in order of  
division - after that it  
is not except for the  
present.



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